

VISIT...

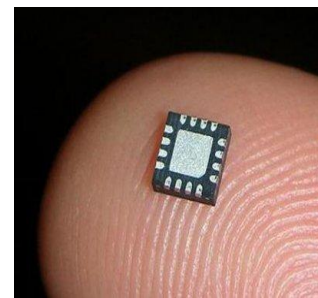
LANZAROTE
Caliente.COM

Human Microchip Implant

As a single foreign student living in a 100 square feet in the crowded city of Paris, I think that there are many things that could be considered really disturbing. Personally, as I'm affected with a chronic disease, I have some special medical care needs that require regular assistance, in addition to the presence of experienced people around me. Thus, I need an easy mean to receive the needed care and continue living alone.

There is a revolutionary method that will probably, in the next years, change drastically the history of medical intervention.

The artifact I am talking about is a human microchip implant that can provide all the information about the health status. it can show us facts about the blood pressure, glucose level, heartbeats, etc. If any of these facts shows any problem, like high blood pressure or abnormal glucose level, the chip which is directly connected to the internet via a phone, inform you about these abnormal facts, and can



propose you to call the emergency for medical assistance. All the information provided by the chip can be helpful for the medical assistance, so they can directly treat the patient. Besides, the microchip can also be programmed to carry different kinds of data like controlling access to some national security investigations : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a87Zh-kQWL4>

As the complexity and convenience of technology increases, some of the new advancements such as microchip implant for humans and animals can be very controversial. At first, the implants may seem to have benefits but in the long run they will actually cause more trouble than they are worth. These potential "troublemakers" are about the size of an elongated grain of rice and are injected in the skin under the arm or hand.

Nevertheless, this human microchip implants have faced several legal issues and critics from local communities and many influent personalities working in the health field.

As an example for the controversial use of this specific type of implants, a company located in Ohio has embedded silicon chips in two of its employees - the first known case in which US workers have been "tagged" electronically as a way of identifying them. A private video surveillance company said it was testing the technology as a way of controlling access to a room where it holds security video footage for government agencies and the police.

Embedding slivers of silicon in workers is likely to add to the controversy over RFID technology, widely seen as one of the next big growth industries. RFID chips – inexpensive radio transmitters that give off a unique identifying signal – have been implanted in pets or attached to goods so they can be tracked in transit.

"There are very serious privacy and civil liberty issues of having people permanently numbered," said Liz McIntyre, who campaigns against the use of identification technology. "There's nothing pulsing or sending out a signal," said Mr Darks, who has had a chip in his own arm. "It's not a GPS chip. My wife can't tell where I am." The technology's defenders say it is acceptable as long as it is not compulsory. But critics say any implanted device could be used to track the "wearer" without their knowledge.